

## CELEBRATION ENDS IN RIOT.

Occurred in the Greek Church in  
The Syrian Quarter, N. Y.

## A BANKER STARTS TROUBLE

Struck a Countryman's Female Relative—Police Call to Rescue Their  
Comrades.

New York, April 28.—Riot, attack upon the police and indiscriminate wounding of their fellow countrymen ended the celebration of the Easter Sunday of the Greek church in the Syrian quarter. The trouble was precipitated by a Syrian banker, who struck one of his countrymen's female relatives. In an instant the swarms of hitherto peaceful men and women in the street gathered and some threatened the woman's assailant. Policemen ran to quell the uproar and arrested the banker. He fought like a madman and when he found his resistance futile emitted the piercing yell with which the Syrians summon their compatriots to their succor. Police reserves were called. They rescued their comrades and placed the prisoners in the wagon. They then had to fight their way back to the station.

## Peter Power Not a Myth.

New York, April 28.—Peter Power, plaintiff in one of the Northern Securities suits, who was popularly supposed to be a myth, has through a mortgage just filed, been found to be a citizen of New York city. All through the period when testimony was being taken in the case there were loud cries for Peter Power. It is averred he was in court nearly every day when counsel was denouncing him as a myth. Twice he traveled incognito across the continent. Power's home is in West Ninety-ninth street. He is the son of a wealthy plasterer and with a brother, inherited his father's estate. The mortgage in which his identity became known was filed to secure a loan of \$10,000 from Atty. Geo. A. Lamb, who prosecuted the Northern Securities suit. Asked why he kept the plaintiff's identity secret, Mr. Lamb said: "I did not wish to have him caricatured and talked about, for that would obscure the real issues. I had him to the effect that he had quit camp for Mr. Power likes to talk. He is the bona fide owner of 100 shares of Northern Pacific stock. He was in court nearly every day. He was often at my side, yet no one recognized him."

## A Third Tobacco Combination.

New York, April 28.—There is talk of a third tobacco combination, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. Several English manufacturers, who have not attached themselves to either the Imperial or to the American Tobacco company, have laid in huge stocks of the raw material in order to preserve their independence. In the meantime there is much speculation in the tobacco trade with regard to the intentions of the two existing trusts. The British concern has only secured the adhesion of 5 per cent of the trade and if the bonus scheme is preserved in \$250,000 number. Rumor says, however, that the bonus will be dropped.

## Trolley Line for Cape May.

New York, April 28.—Under the personal direction of Gen. Supt. Garrett of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and Diet-Supt. McCausland, a trolley railroad, has been built for three blocks along Ocean street, a principal thoroughfare, says a Cape May, N. J., special to the World.

The building of the road completes the Reading route from Camden to Cape May Point, which has been desired since last May. It also completes the route from New York to Baltimore by way of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Reading, a forerunner across Delaware bay, and the Queen Ann railroad.

## A Killing at Jefferson, Colo.

Jefferson, Colo., April 28.—W. R. Head, a large property owner and pioneer of this section, shot and almost instantly killed James McMahon in Head's saloon. McMahon was partly under the influence of liquor, and being quarrelsome, attempted to strike Head with a chair when the latter shot him in the right breast. McMahon died in fifteen minutes. The dead man was a laborer and leaves no family.

## From the Ranks to Riches.

San Francisco, Cal., April 28.—Back from the war and its hardships to find himself the possessor of unexpected riches, comes Chas. R. Rogers, a private in company H, Twelfth U. S. infantry, who arrived in port with his regiment on the transport Grant. For three years Rogers fought for his country in the Philippines, earning a soldier's pay, unconscious all the time that there awaited him in Chicago an estate valued at \$23,000. The property consists of 33 acres of rich land near Fort Sher-

dan and was left to Rogers by his uncle, Geo. Rogers, a lumber merchant of the lake side city. Young Rogers ran away from his Chicago home when he was 14 years of age. He received the news of his good fortune in a letter which was awaiting him here from Geo. P. Presby, a Chicago attorney.

## Business Slow in Parliament.

New York, April 28.—Government business in Parliament is in a bad way, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. Several measures of the first importance are comprised in the legislative program, but Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader, has been so intent on devising a scheme to get his bills through without trouble that he has almost sacrificed the end to the means. All night sittings and a vigorous application of the closure rule are foreshadowed for this week in order that progress may be made with the new rules of procedure.

The members of the house of commons blame Mr. Balfour for the present state of affairs, and the present session, certainly has damaged his reputation although the party obeys the call of the whip when the division bell rings. The Unionist members frequently give vent to their dissatisfaction afterward in the lobby.

The Vermont was built in Boston. Her keel was laid in 1815. Work was not pushed on her, however, and it was not until 1848 that she was launched. Shortly after the ship came to the Brooklyn navy yard, where she has been for the greater part of the time since.

## Confesses to Killing Ida Collins.

New York, April 28.—William Pratt, alias Chas. Daniels, has confessed that he killed Mrs. Ida Collins in her home near this place on April 12, with a hatchet and an iron bar, says a Laurel, Del., special to the Press. The motive was robbery.

Pratt was already in the county jail for another crime.

## A Seattle Clerk Suicides.

Seattle, Wash., April 28.—Frederick Grunwald, aged 39, a clerk in the Gold and Rule bazaar, of this city, blew out his brains with a revolver last night. No cause has been found for the deed.

## Ninety-Nine Years for a Deserter.

St. Louis, April 28.—Ernest Wilde, a British subject, occupies a cell in the guardhouse at Jefferson Barracks awaiting transportation to the federal prison on Alcatraz island in California bay, to serve a ninety-nine year sentence for treason to the United States. If he had not falsely sworn that he was a citizen of the United States he could not have found his way into his present predicament, for he would not have been accepted as a recruit for the United States army in St. Louis, Dec. 5, 1899, and shipped to the Philippines.

Wilde had been in active service on Luzon island only about one month when he disappeared from the camp of company B, of the Twelfth infantry, at Panque, 50 miles from Manila. For 20 days he remained absent. Then he turned up in Tarlac and surrendered. He said he had been captured by the insurgents and with much difficulty had escaped. With him was a soldier named Kenney from the Fourth cavalry, who told the same story.

Instead of taking Wilde's word and permitting him to rejoin his command the commanding officer at Tarlac ordered him before a general court-martial, charging him with desertion and specifying that he had quit camp to join and fight with the Filipino insurgents. On this charge and specification Wilde was convicted.

## Freight and Excursion Train Collide.

Port Wayne, Ind., April 28.—A Sunday excursion train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, collided with a freight train at Warren, six miles from here, late last night. Two coaches were overturned and more than 30 persons were injured. A relief train sent out with several physicians brought the injured to Port Wayne, early this morning.

The greater number of those injured received scratches, bruises and cuts. The most seriously injured are: John Hedges, hurt about back and arms. F. P. Wiltzer, seriously injured about head.

Miss Norma Allen, both arms broken. Herman Burnell, badly hurt about head and arms.

All of the injured were residents of this city and were conveyed to their homes with the exception of Durnell, who was taken to St. Joseph's hospital in a critical condition.

The engineer, fireman and brakeman of the passenger train are among those slightly injured.

## Senator Elkins' Military Record.

Washington, April 27.—The attention of the war department has been directed to the statement that appeared in print recently that Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia had seen no military service. The records show that Senator Elkins saw service in the west as captain of company H, Seventy-seventh enrolled Missouri militia, which by direction of Gen. Schofield was placed under the orders of United States officers, and was honorably discharged therefrom in 1864. A regulation of the G. A. R. admits to membership those who served in state regiments that were called into service and were subject to orders of general officers between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and under this regulation Senator Elkins came a member of the Grand Army post at Elkins, W. Va.

## FILIPINOS STILL SURRENDERING.

Gen. Grant Brings in Guevarra and  
His Entire Command.

## BRING HUNDREDS OF RIFLES

Rebel Leader Was Successor to Luk-  
ban—Rafael, Leader of Negros In-  
surrectors, Also Surrenders.

Manila, April 27.—Gen. Frederick D. Grant's expedition in the gunboats Baseo and Florida, several steam launches and native lighters, has ascended the Fandara river, in the island of Samar, and has brought the insurgent leader Guevarra, and his entire command down to the coast.

Guevarra's command consists of Rafael Sebastian, Abaki and 35 other officers, 180 men and 161 rifles.

Three hundred insurgents, with 131 rifles, are expected to arrive at Cabaogan, Samar, today, and surrender formally to the American authorities.

Three thousand bolomen, 23 of them armed with rifles, surrendered yesterday at Sulat, also in Samar.

Guevarra succeeded Gen. Lukban to the command of the insurgent forces in Samar, when the latter was captured last February. He announced his intention to surrender last March.

## FORE SURRENDERS.

Manila, April 27.—Capt. L. V. W. Kennon of the Sixth infantry reports from the island of Negros the surrender of the ladron leader Rufo, with 158 officers and men of his command, together with 12 guns, 140 bolos, seven spears and a few revolvers and daggers. Capt. Kennon says this surrender means the opening up of the whole of the southern coast of the island of Negros. After Papa Ielo, Rufo was the most important ladron chief on the island. He promises to force Papa Ielo and his few remaining followers to surrender. Papa Ielo was appointed a colonel in the insurgent army by Gen. Malvar one year ago.

At a farewell banquet here to the officers of the Ninth infantry Acting Civil Gov. Luke E. Wright paid a glowing tribute to the military forces. He said the army, under circumstances of surprising difficulty, had paved the way for the work of the civil authorities, and that only a few cases of friction between the two branches of government had occurred. He said the college school, whose opinion might at times have differed from those of the civil authorities, had been a most loyal supporter of civil rule. In replying, Gen. Chaffee said the only criticism he had to make was that the efforts of the army knew that their duty to the country demanded their efforts to sustain the civil authorities and to suppress the rebellion.

## CLARK UNIVERSITY.

Carroll D. Wright to Become Head  
Of Collegiate Department.

New York, April 28.—Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, according to a Herald special from Boston, is to be the head of the new collegiate school attached to Clark university in Worcester, over which Prof. J. Stanley Hall presides. The establishment of the college school is simply carrying out the ideas of the founder of the university.

"Our funds are quite ample for the purpose," said Senator Hoar. "We are not to charge any tuition for the first year, but we will charge \$25 for the second year, and \$50 for the third year. After that we may set any price we deem proper. We are simply carrying out the provisions of Mr. Clark's will. Those were his ideas."

## Our Commercial Relations.

Washington, April 27.—Frederick Empey, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, made public today another extract from the volume entitled "Commercial Relations of the United States During 1901," which is now in press. It deals with the trade of the United States with South America last year. American coal finds a steady and ever increasing market in Brazil, but the export trade to Brazil, it is said, never will reach its proper development so long as our merchandise has to seek foreign bottoms. It is pointed out that if a line of modern steamers were operated between New York and Brazil there would be no lack of return freights in coffee, rubber and like products. American hardware also, it is stated, has earned a reputation for quality and finish which places it beyond competition.

It is a notable fact that many young Brazilians are coming to this country to complete their careers of learning, whereas until recently years the better class from that country were sent to Portugal, France or Germany to acquire their literary, professional or scientific training. Now also English is being taught in some of the higher schools of Brazil.

In the Argentine republic, the American goods making the greatest headway are tools, implements, cotton goods, shoes and specialties. A banker in Rosario recently reported that for the half year ended June 30, 1901, the increase of transactions between his

house and the United States had been 131 per cent, and he understood that other banks had similar experience. But while we trade materially increasing the aggregate of our trade with Argentina, here also, the absence of direct steamship communication is a handicap.

In Chile, where lumbering is the chief industry in its southern provinces, practically all of the wood is cut by mills of American construction. All of the machinery used in the production of flour also comes from the United States.

On account of the political disturbances in Colombia, imports from the United States have increased only slightly. The imports from all other countries have remained stationary.

United States trade with Argentina shows a gratifying increase, due to purchases for the Guayquil-quito railway, better and quicker transportation, lower freight rates and the coming of American commercial travelers. "Our trade will steadily advance," it is stated, "but an isthmian canal alone can give us the vantage ground we should occupy."

## The Broadway Tabernacle Closed.

New York, April 28.—Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, which has been the home of the parent Congregational church of this city 43 years, has been closed. The farewell services were largely attended and many expressions were heard at the leaving of the old house of worship.

The syndicate that has purchased the property for \$1,000,000 will be in possession of the property on May 1 and will tear down the church building to make way for a skyscraper. The tabernacle congregation will worship in Mendelssohn Hall, on Fortieth street near Broadway, until their new edifice at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street is completed a year or two hence.

The Tabernacle was the outgrowth of the organization of the Second Presbyterian church. The congregation at first worshipped in the old Chatham street theater, and in 1840 it erected the first tabernacle, on the east side of Broadway near Worth street. This was a center of anti-slavery agitation, and the services were frequently disturbed by mobs. On one occasion a shot was fired at the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jos. D. Thompson. On the last Sunday in April 1849, the church now abandoned was dedicated.

## FRENCH ELECTIONS WERE A SURPRISE

Paris, April 27.—Paris has not elected a single Ministerialist to the chamber of deputies. Eight Nationalists, six Anti-Ministerialist Socialists, four Anti-Ministerialist Republicans and three Conservatives were returned. It was the worst defeat the government has ever sustained in Paris. The Ministerialists lost four seats and another new constituency was won by the Nationalists. Re-balloting will occur in 29 districts.

The Nationalists, however, suffered a severe check in Algiers, where M. Drumont, the notorious Anti-Semite, was turned out by a majority of 900.

Among the prominent deputies re-elected to the chamber are Count Boni de Castellane, Progressionist; M. Ribot, Republican; M. Meunier, Progressionist, and M. De Lanux, Radical. The polling began this morning and closed this evening. The total number of candidates was 2315. Of this number 133 stood in the department of the Seine. A drenching rain in Paris did not prevent the voters from going to the booths. The poll everywhere was about 20 per cent heavier than at the last elections.

The rain ceased in the evening and immediately crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices where, notwithstanding the prohibition of the police, illuminated sheets were displayed, upon which the results of the elections were flashed. No disturbance worth mentioning occurred.

During the day the authorities took stringent precautions to cope with possible disorders, and strong bodies of police kept the crowds in motion. The entire Republican guard was ordered in the various Republican buildings.

Dense crowds, composed chiefly of Nationalists, assembled in front of the offices of Le Libre Parole, Le Gaulois and the Echo de Paris and greeted the first election announcements, which included three Nationalist victories in Paris, with tremendous cheering. M. Millerand, Radical Socialist, who stood for re-election in one of the districts of Paris, failed to secure his election on the first ballot. His Nationalist opponent, running him close throughout. If the votes recorded by the Anti-Ministerialists and the Socialists are transferred to M. Millerand on the second ballot, to be held May 11, he is certain to be re-elected.

Two ministers, M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, and M. Leubeux, the minister of public instruction, await reballoing, which most probably will be favorable to the Bretonne faction. Joseph Reinach, whose reappearance in political life was one of the features of the elections, headed the polling in his district in the department of Basses-Alpes. He probably will be elected on a reballoing by the transference of votes given to the Republican candidate.

The Ministerialists elected included eighteen militant Socialists, who will give very loose support to the government. The Anti-Ministerialists include 39 anti-Socialists and Republican followers of M. Meunier.

Results from 353 districts have been received. They are divided as follows: One hundred and thirty-three Ministerialists, 110 anti-Ministerialists and 110 reballoing.

## HON. J. STERLING MORTON DEAD.

Was Secretary of Agriculture Under  
Mr. Cleveland.

## THE AUTHOR OF ARBOR DAY

His Illness Dated from Last November, but Its Nature Not Determined—  
Sketch of His Career.

Chicago, April 27.—Hon. J. Sterling Morton, former secretary of agriculture, died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at Lake Forest, at the home of his son, Mark Morton.

For several weeks Mr. Morton had been gradually failing. The nature of his sickness had not been determined and a week ago he was brought from his home at Nebraska City, Neb., to Lake Forest for medical attention. The change brought no improvement, and he declined gradually until death came.

The arrangements for the funeral are as yet incomplete, but it has been determined that services will be held at Lake Forest at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, after which the remains will be removed to Mr. Morton's country home at Arbor Lodge, near Nebraska City, Neb., where services will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

A special train, bearing the remains of Mr. Morton and members of his family and friends, will leave Lake Forest Tuesday afternoon for Nebraska City. Death was due to cerebral thrombosis.

The illness of Secy. Morton dated from last November, when he contracted a severe cold while speaking at the stock show in Chicago. The cold ran into an attack of grippe and Mr. Morton was in a hospital for some time. When he was able to do so, he returned to his home in this city, where he suffered a relapse. After a partial recovery he left for St. Paul for the City of Mexico, accompanied by his son, Paul Morton, vice president of the Santa Fe railway. Mr. Morton continued to grow worse in the southern country, however, and six weeks ago he returned to his old home in Nebraska. He then came to Chicago, where it was believed he would have better medical attention. After he arrived here he improved somewhat and it was believed for a time that he would entirely recover from his ailment. Last week he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, from which he never recovered.

He suffered a second stroke today, and he had become so weak from his long sickness that it proved fatal. His three sons, Paul Morton, Joy Morton and Mark Morton, were at the bedside when the end came.

Julius Sterling Morton was in Washington for four years as secretary of agriculture in President Cleveland's second administration. He was a man of steadfast convictions, unswerving honesty and high integrity.

By nature a controversialist, Mr. Morton came to the cabinet with many fixed ideas about the government service. He was a practical farmer and had a deep knowledge of agriculture, but, nevertheless, not without many squabbles. He regarded the distribution of seeds as paternalistic, and on that subject found himself in opposition to Congress.

The ex-secretary was the author of Arbor Day, April 22, which began to be observed generally during his incumbency as head of the department of agriculture, and which is now generally observed in all the states.

His constant motto was "Plant trees," and these words he had stamped in large letters under a picture of a tree on his stationery. He was an inveterate letter writer, and had been enjoying in answering the communications from farmers, and it was no unusual occurrence for him to call newspaper men into his office to read the answers he was writing to the farmers, often giving out portions of them for publication.

The ex-secretary was 70 years old today, this having been the anniversary of his birth. He was born of Scotch-English descent. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, his parents moving to Michigan when he was very young. He was a graduate of Union college, New York.

Mr. Morton was commonly editorially for a time with the Detroit Free Press and the Chicago Times and then located at Bellevue, Neb. In November, 1884, when in the following April he was elected to the Nebraska legislature. He was elected to the territorial legislature the same year and re-elected in 1887. He was appointed secretary of the territory in 1888, and held the position until the death of Thomas B. Cumming, and served until May, 1891, part of the time as acting governor. He was elected to Congress in 1890, but was defeated as the result of a contest. He was four times nominated by his party as governor of Nebraska, but was defeated each time. He was a stalwart "gold man" and had an early falling out with Hon. William J. Bryan, whose political aspirations he opposed vigorously.

He was identified officially with many agricultural and horticultural offices.

Julius Sterling Morton was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, April 22, 1832. His parents removed to Michigan in 1834, where he attended a private school at Monroe until 14 years of age. He was then sent to Albion, a Methodist boarding school, where he prepared for college. In 1850 he entered Michigan university, where he remained through most of his course but was graduated from Union college in 1854. He was married in October of the same year to Caroline Joy, daughter of Detroit, Mich., and thereafter removed to Bellevue, Neb., where he remained but a few months. He then moved to Nebraska City, near which place, at Arbor Lodge, he has resided ever since, and there, in 1881, his wife died. In 1855 President Buchanan appointed him secretary of the territory of Nebraska, and he became, under a provision of law, the acting governor upon the resignation of Gov. William A. Richardson. An uncompromising Democrat, Mr. Morton has always stood high in the ranks of his party in the state. Four times, without solicitation on his part, he was made unanimously the candidate of his party for the governorship of Nebraska, and twice in a similar manner nominated for Congress. In 1883 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Morton secretary of agriculture, the duties of which office he discharged with intelligence and satisfaction. Mr. Morton was the originator of Arbor day, and the thousands of trees thriving in the once woodless prairie of the west are living witnesses to the beneficence of this new anniversary.

Root Returns from Cuba.

Miami, Fla., April 27.—Secy. of War Root and Mrs. Root arrived here from Cuba this afternoon on board the government yacht. Regarding the trip Secy. Root said: "My visit to Cuba was for the purpose of arranging for the transfer of



The newspapers keep you posted. Read this one and you will learn that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best tonic you can possibly take. There's nothing like it for building up the nerves, for throwing off that feeling of exhaustion, and for making rich blood. Suppose you ask your doctor how often he prescribes this splendid tonic. "After suffering terribly, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles and now feel like a new man. I would advise all in need of a tonic to try this medicine."—I. D. Good, Brownstown, Va.

the island of Cuba to the Cuban government on May 20. Seven artillery companies, consisting of 800 men, will remain in charge of the guns, ammunition, etc., that will be retained in Cuba for the United States naval stations, which have been arranged for the treaty with the Cuban government. The troops will be stationed at Havana, Santiago and Sienfuegos. The secretary says that no claim has been made by the United States for the settlement of the sums expended in freeing Cuba, but that the matter will be taken up when the Cuban government has been perfected. The party will leave at once for Washington.

Hurt While Riding a Goat.

Columbia, S. C., April 27.—The trial of a suit for \$25,000 against the Sovereign camp, Woodmen of the World, instituted by Samuel W. Mitchell at Yorkville, began there today. Mitchell claims that he was initiated into the Woodmen's camp at Hickory Grove, York county. He alleges that he was physically injured while being "ridden" on a wooden goat. The alleged wooden goat was brought into court during the trial and there as part of the evidence and an exhibit. Much sensational evidence has already been adduced. The defense sets forth that Mitchell became the father of a child a year after the alleged injury he describes.

School Teacher Burned to Death.

New York, April 28.—Lizzie McGarvey, a Brooklyn school teacher, was burned to death and her aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Lambert, 70 years old, was probably fatally burned early today in Williamsburg. Miss McGarvey and her aunt occupied an apartment in Fillmore Place. Neighbors were alarmed by smoke, which was traced to their door. The door was forced open and the tenants hurried through the front room to the dining room, from whence the smoke issued. Miss McGarvey was found dead on the floor, burned almost to the bone. Recognition, by her side lay her aged aunt, unconscious and also terribly burned.

It is believed the dress of the young woman caught fire at the kitchen stove, and she ran into the dining room, where her aunt was sitting. Mrs. Lambert probably received her injuries in an effort to save her niece. None in the house heard the women's cries. Miss McGarvey's clothing was entirely consumed.

Capt. W. P. Richardson Returns.

Seattle, Wash., April 28.—Capt. W. P. Richardson, U. S. A., who, according to reports from the national capital, was dispatched to Alaska to investigate the reported destruction of Russian monuments defining the international line between Alaska and Canada, returned from the north yesterday. He did neither affirm nor deny that his duties were to investigate matters bearing on the boundary question.

"Government officers are not supposed to talk," he said, in reply to questions, "on boundary matters, even if they have to do with them. I might say, however, that so far as I know my mission has nothing to do with that of Lieut. Emmons."

Shipping of Coast Seamen.

San Francisco, April 27.—From now on the Sailors' union will control the shipping of coast seamen on all vessels leaving this port. The Ship Owners' association has turned the matter over to the union and that, in turn, has agreed to divide the business between the Sailors' home and certain sailing boarding houses which have always been friendly to the union. This arrangement is not satisfactory to those who do not receive the privilege of furnishing men. The boycotted boarding house masters declare they will shift their weight whether the Sailors' union likes it or not.

METHODISTS AND DANCING.

Proposition to be More Indulgent Stirs Up Ministers.

New York, April 28.—Deep interest has been aroused among the Methodist ministers of this city by the recent meeting of ministers in Chicago, when a Methodist minister, the church laws prohibiting dancing and kindred amusements ought to be modified to meet modern ideas of the people at large.

That a large number of Methodist ministers of this city believe that the church laws against dancing, the theaters, card playing, and so on, do more harm than good is apparent. There is a large number of the conservative element among the ministers, however, who think that a relaxation in church discipline would work to the detriment of morals.

Rev. C. L. Goodell, of the Hanson Place Methodist church in Brooklyn, said: "I think the sentiment is such at present that a general conference might amend the chapter on amusements in the church law so as to eliminate the prohibition against such diversions as dancing and card playing, which can of themselves be conducted in the most innocent manner."

Several other ministers voiced similar expressions.

A Constable Shot to Death.

New York, April 28.—Constable Charles Engelbrecht has been shot to death in a lonely stretch of the Secaucus road near Snake Hill, N. J. The police are searching for a bartender whom they suspect of the murder. Engelbrecht was a constable of the township of Secaucus. Accompanied by Constable Doyle and Hefficht, he planned a raid on an alleged disorderly house on the Secaucus road. Engelbrecht and his assistants reached the place shortly before midnight. They found nothing of an incriminating nature and departed. They started down the road and had reached a dark stretch near the Meads, when a man

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